



# Daily Free Democrat.

S. M. BOOTH, Editor.  
CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

ALL LETTERS intended for publication, or for use in connection with the paper, should be directed to S. M. BOOTH, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. FREMONT.**

KANSAS CONVENTION.

We hereby invite all Free State Committees and Aid societies, and all other organizations interested in the cause of enslaved and suffering Kansas, to appoint such number of delegates as they may deem expedient to attend a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th day of June, inst., to take into consideration the appropriate measures to be adopted for the protection and relief of the Free State Emigrants in Kansas, and the preservation of "Law and Order" in said Territory.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, Chairman New York State Kansas Committee.

WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary New York State Kansas Committee.

CHARLES HICKOX, President Milwaukee Kansas Aid Society.

T. STERLING, Secretary Kansas Aid Society.

"PITTSBURG GAZETTE," for Pittsburg Aid Society.

GOV. REEDER, COL. LANE, and other Kansas men will be invited to be present to aid us with their counsel.

## Fremont Nominated.

The telegraph, this morning, brings the intelligence that JOHN C. FREMONT was unanimously nominated, yesterday afternoon, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The informal ballot stood—Fremont, 359; McClellan, 196; Sumner, 2; Seward, 1; Banks, 1.

On the first formal ballot, FREMONT was unanimously nominated.

With the nomination of Mr. Fremont we are perfectly satisfied, and believe, in the circumstances, that it is the most judicious one that could have been made. The unanimity with which he was nominated, is a pretty sure guaranty that he is reliable on the GREAT QUESTION which now agitates the Nation. He is a man of iron will, great firmness and energy of character, stern integrity and his name will arouse an enthusiasm which few others would inspire. With his perilous adventures in the unhabited regions of the West, his successful effort in making California a free State, every one is familiar. He is opposed to the further extension of Slavery—to the admission of another Slave State—in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas with her Free State Constitution—Freedom for all our Territories—a complete divorce of the General Government from all responsibility for the existence and continuance of Slavery—of Government Appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad. If the North is true to her own interests, to the cause of Truth, Justice and Humanity, Fremont will sweep every Free State by majorities that will convince the Border Ruffian Slavery Party, that the Freedom of this Republic are not ready to submit to secession, that they will repel, with just indignation, any and every attempt to suppress freedom of speech, and that rascality, bullyism, villainy and base servility will not all ways win!

COL. FREMONT.—The N. Y. Tribune says: Perverted and erroneous statements of Col. Fremont's position toward one of the elements in the proposed union of the Free States against the Pro Slavery party, have been industriously circulated over the country by his opponents. These statements are entirely unauthorized and altogether untrue. Col. Fremont recognizes no American party, Whig, Democrat, Abolitionist, native or foreign, in this cause; but simply a union of people, of all parties, on terms of perfect equality, to secure freedom and justice for Kansas, to overthrow the party and policy of the Administration, and asserting the spirit of Slavery extension and national domination, to put a stop to the sectional agitation that jeopardizes the peace of the country and destroys its dearest and best interests. In no other light does he desire to be regarded by conventions of parties or assemblages of the people. As an instrument to such ends does he alone give authority for the use of his name in connection with the Presidency.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A Republican Club was organized in Windsor Dane Co., on the 14th inst., and the following named officers elected:

President—Elias Combs.

Vice Presidents—Orin Chamberlain, J. E. Carpenter, L. M. Abbott.

Directors—S. A. Warner, S. H. Sabo, Selon Coraba.

Treasurer—N. P. Spaulding.

Recording Secretary—C. E. Warner.

Corresponding Secretary—H. A. Lewis.

Among other plans in their platform is the following: That there should be no proscription on account of birth place, religion or color; that we condemn all secret political organizations as dangerous to our rights and liberties and subversive to the best interests of the Union; and that we have no sympathy for, or fellowship with the so-called Know Nothing Order.

The Freeman of Chicago held a meeting this evening, to ratify the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1856.

New York, for the past few days, has been the theatre of a political excitement, second only to that created by the Conventions of the great political parties. The Convention of Know Nothing seceders, which has been in session here the past three days and emitted a great deal of poor gas and produced some fair speeches, has at last reached this result. It has adopted the report of a Committee, not to nominate, but to indicate, by a series of ballots, its preference for candidates for President and Vice President; that a majority of votes shall determine the choice, and when a preference is expressed a committee of one from each State shall be appointed to confer with such candidates and also with the Convention to be held at Philadelphia.

The Convention then took three ballots, with the following result:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
N. P. Banks	33	48	46
J. C. Fremont	34	38	37
John McClellan	19	19	19
W. F. Stockton	14	20	18
W. F. Johnson	6	1	15
S. P. Chase	6	9	9
Total	122	115	118

The Convention then adjourned to 12 M. next Monday, and is to continue in session through the week, or till the Committee report.

The New England delegates—especially from Connecticut and Rhode Island and some from Connecticut and Rhode Island, and some from New York and New Jersey—were strongly in favor of making a nomination. I think two reasons induce to this position—a desire to save the K. N. party from annihilation, and to keep political power from passing from the East to the West. The preservation of the K. N. party, by holding the balance of power, is thought, will keep the sceptre of political influence in the East. The Great West cannot much longer be kept in subjection to Eastern politicians, and will some day wake up to the knowledge of her power and the assertion of her just claims.

The N. Y. Herald, of this morning, asserts that a Know Nothing Committee, yesterday, waited on Fremont, and that, in response to their questions, he pledged himself to the principles of their organization, and declared himself ready to accept the nomination of their Convention if no other party nominated him. On the contrary, his friends deny the statement, and several members of the Committee said to have waited on Fremont, to-day offered to deny it over their own signature. Fremont has no connection with the K. N. party, nor do any of the K. N. delegates here pretend that he has. On the Slavery question he is clear and explicit in favor of excluding Slavery from all the Territories, and of admitting no more Slave States. He is as frank in expressing his opinions, on these questions, as is the Editor of the Free Democrat, and it is not to the credit of Eastern Anti-Slavery men, who have withheld these opinions from the public for fear it would render him unpopular with conservative men, that his views on these vital topics have been suppressed.

There is a tremendous pressure here in favor of Fremont, and if the current sets as strongly at Philadelphia I should not be surprised to see him nominated unanimously. But no certain prediction can be made till the delegates meet at Philadelphia and compare notes. The excitement of a National Convention do not necessarily pervade the masses, and the acts of all representative bodies have to be passed on by the people.

Buchanan stock is falling in this region. Beta 4 to 1 in his favor a week ago, are now reversed, and the conviction is that if a strong nomination is made at Philadelphia, securing union and the hearty cooperation of the Anti-Slavery forces, that Buchanan must be defeated. So may it be!

Monday, I leave for Philadelphia.

S. M. B.

DROWNED.—The Newport Mirror says:—On Monday, 2d inst., an Englishman named Eaton was drowned in the river near Newport village. He was probably intoxicated.

FIRE.—Billings & Carman's Plow Factory, at Madison, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night last. Loss about \$3,000, and no insurance.

The dwelling house in Shullsburgh, of Mr. J. J. Marvin, editor of the Lafayette Co. Herald, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last. A portion of the household furniture and a valuable library were saved.

MORE BOLLING.—The Worcester, (Mass.) Palladium, published by Hon. J. C. Knowlton, one of the ablest Democrats in Massachusetts, refuses to endorse the Border Ruffian candidates, nominated at Cincinnati. Mr. Knowlton was one of the most influential supporters of Pierce in 1852.

SHERIDAN JOURNAL.—The publication of the Sheridan Journal has been discontinued and the editor, Mr. MILLS, is going to start a Democratic paper at Ozaukee.

GOV. REEDER IN BOSTON.—On the evening of the 17th inst., Gov. Reeder addressed an audience of about 3,000 people in Tremont Temple at Boston.

FLOOD IN HAYTI.—The Town of Jacmel, Hayti, was destroyed on the 21st ult. by a flood the result of heavy rains. It is supposed that great damage was done through the interior of country.

The people of Grand Rapids, Michigan are making an effort to have their city lighted by gas. A company have proposed to erect the works for \$5,000.

Salt works have been established in Texas, on the west side of the Colorado, about fifty-five or sixty miles above Austin. A very superior article of salt is produced.

The Heganigan says that over thirty buildings have been put up in that village this season.

The Exchange Bank of Fond du Lac, is about to be organized as a bank of issue with a capital of \$50,000, and will commence business as such about the 1st of August next.

Hon. Robert Emmet, Chairman of the Philadelphia Republican Convention, is a nephew of the patriot Emmet.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER TWO.

MANTORVILLE June 10th.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:

After leaving Madison, our way was over prairies, and though "openings" and at length the Blue Mounds loomed up in the distance. The Indian name of these mounds (which by the way are only natural hills) is "Mo-cha-wa-ke-ning," or "snaky mountains—from their blue appearance. These mounds, I am told, served as landmarks, in early days—to the surveyor, and traveler. There we begin to see evidences of the mineral wealth of our state, if we may judge from the "diggins" which now and then meet our view. Though it appears, that, for a few years past, the golden attractions of California, have drawn away a vast number of the miners, from the regions. Leaving Blue Mounds early in the P. M. we expected to find a tavern about six miles ahead; arriving there we found to our regret, that more fortunate travelers had arrived before us; and filled the house, and stable to their utmost capacity. There was nothing left for us, but to go two miles more, though almost dark, where we were entertained in a log cabin, by a Welsh host, and hostess. Things were not quite so agreeable as one could wish, but as I had made up my mind on leaving home, to make it a pleasure tour in reality and not let any little inconvenience or privation shake my determination; I passed the night as well as possible; and in the morning we took an early start, and rode ten miles, before we found a place to breakfast. I would here advise all ladies, who travel in these new countries, to lay in a stock of patience, and withal, to leave all airs and ideas of superiority at home, and make the best of every thing; especially, when all is done for your comfort, that can be, under existing circumstances. Little inconveniences, like summer clouds, soon pass away.

We now came upon "Long Prairie," as it is called; and true enough, it is long—hour after hour, we rode on, and on, still nothing but prairie before us. Not a habitation, not a human being greeted our eyes, for miles. At last, we overtook a company of emigrants, with nine covered wagons, with men, women, and children, a host of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry—all bound to Minnesota. On asking one of the ladies, where they were going, "to Minnesota," said he; what part of Min. was the inquiry, said he, "I don't know and don't care! It is all good enough!" Every now and then, we passed the smoldering camp-fires, of previous emigrants—over-taking, and passing by them on their "winding way," sometimes saw them with their tents spread—the men taking care of the little ones. One day we counted thirty-five covered wagons; mostly bound for Min. One company we saw, were on their way to Kansas. But these, vast—still—solitary prairies! How they fill the mind with awe, and dispose it to contemplation! Who that travels over one of these boundless—shoreless landscapes; does not feel that he is in the presence of the Creator, of the Universe; and this voice is heard in every note that is warbled by the solitary bird that fits across our path and his smile is seen in every flower that lifts its sunny face to meet our admiring gaze. I have always loved flowers, but never more, than when blooming in their beauty, and sending out their sweet perfume, upon the lonely prairie. And my heart sent up a thanksgiving to heaven, for them all; for have they not cheered the lonely traveler on his weary way? And have not the children of the care-worn emigrants hailed them as their playmates, and their friends, and has not their sweet perfume rekindled hope, in the breast of the disheartened.

Yours truly,

ROSALINA.

An intelligent German subscriber, writing us from Prairie du Sac, says:

PRAIRIE DU SAC, June 16 1856.

Mr. S. M. Booth.

These are getting to be exciting times, and it is my impression that ere long we shall have to do more than talk, as the south are bound to carry the day, and they are working with a will, and all together. Our only chance is to follow their example; and we must do this or give up Liberty. A few more such outrages as there has been committed in Kansas, and in the Senate, and civil war must inevitably follow which God forbid! Rather "let the Union slide," than to shed the blood of Freedom loving citizens. I think the south would soon see for mercy; but we must wait and see.

DROWNED.—The Oshkosh Courier of the 10th inst., says: We learn that a man—name unknown—was drowned, from the steamer Eureka, last Saturday, while on her trip down. He was a hand on the boat. The body was recovered and brought to this city for burial.

The St. Louis Anziger des Westens, a German daily and weekly paper, with a large circulation and much influence among the Germans in the West, which has hitherto acted with the Administration, repudiates both the platform and the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The official vote shows the following vote for Governor.

Ralph Metcalf (Amer. and Rep.)	32,119
John S. Wells (Adm.)	32,331
Isabod Goodwin (Whig)	2,340
Scattering	183.
Opp. majority	2,443

Three small towns made no returns.

There being no choice by the people, the Legislature proceeded in joint ballot to elect Mr. Metcalf, who had 175 votes to 155 for Wells.

Padre Vigil was nearly suffocated on Saturday night in New York, having gone to bed in his room at the Metropolitan with the gas escaping. Not being used to that sort of light, on retiring he blew out the gas, and in a short time his chamber was full of the fluid. When the servants broke open the door he was greatly prostrated, but medical assistance soon brought him to.

Milo Kech was convicted at Jansville, day before yesterday, of an assault with intent to kill.

A proposition has been made to the owners of the Tremont House, Chicago, to raise it to the new grade, for \$40,000.

The City authorities of Racine are about to expend some \$7,000 in protecting the shore from encroachment by the Lake.

## THE AMATEUR COACHMAN.

BY JOHN C. SAGE.

DAW PHARTON—so the histories run— Was a jolly young blade, and a son of the Sun; Or rather Phartion—buried as his mother, Genevieve, make a device of a pother, Some going for one, and some for another! For myself, I must say, as a careful explorer, This jolly young blade was the son of ATRONAI!

Now old father Phartion, ere railways began To elevate funds and depreciate fun, Drove a very fast coach by the name of "THE SUN;" Running, they say,

Trips every day, (On Sundays and all, in a hebenchen way.) Of lanterns that shone with a brilliant display, And flashing along like a gentleman's "shay," With never a face and nothing to pay!

Now Phartion begged of his dotting old father, To grant him a favor, and that the rather, Since some one had hinted, they wish to annoy, That he wasn't, by any means, Phartion's boy!

Following, the rascally son of a gun, To darken the brow of the son of the Sun! "By the terrible Sixty X!" said the angry sire, "While all eyes dashed volumes of fury and fire, 'To prove your recter an infamous liar, I swear I will grant you a whate'er you desire!'"

"Then by my head!" "Then by your head!" The youngster said, "If you mount the coach where the horses are fed— For there's nothing I'd choose, as I think, Liken sent on the box, and a dashing drive!"

"I beg your pardon," "No, you won't!" "Then you won't!" "Just stop a moment and think upon't!"

"Your little son young," continued the sage, "To lend a coach to your tender age!" "Be-ides, your tender age!" "Well, really he—"

Your first assurance on any stage! "Don't say such things!" "The coachman will!"

And when their world is thoroughly "fried," Depend upon't, the coach'll be "spied!" "They're not the fellows to grow it mind!" "Don't say such things!"

You'll race the day— "So mind, and don't be so sure, Phart!" "But the coach was good!"

And once again, "Twas just the thing to send the coach to— He'd have the horses and wouldn't be cowed in vain; the boy was mentioned at large, Recalled for the charges, and ending the charge, And crowd that young fellow of force, Could manage a team of mares, of course!

Now Phartion felt exceedingly sorry He had given the word in such a hurry, But having sworn by the Sixty, and do, He was bound for it now, and couldn't back out. So old Phartion got in a trice, He gave the youth a bit of advice—

"Pare shidais, now look!" (A "Sixty" direction, of which the core is, Don't use the whip—they're ticklish things— But, whatever you do, hold on the strings!) Remember the rule of the domestic life—

"Medio tutissimus hic," (As the Latin remark to a cowardly Scotchman, Who was going to get between two watchmen!) So mind your eye, and spare your good, Be shy of the snout, and keep in the road!"

Now Phartion, perched in the coachman's place, Drove off the steeds at a furious pace, As fast as coaches running a race, Or bounding along in a stoop-chance! Of whiplash and reins there was no lack, "Crack—whack!"

Remembered along the horse's heels— Frightened towards the stinging lash, Cutting their backs in many a gash, On—so they sped as swift as a flash, Through thick and thin, and they were dash, (Such rapid driving is always dash!) When, all at once, with a dreadful crash, The whole establishment went to smash!

And Phartion, he, As all agree, Of the coach was suddenly hurled, Into a puddle, and out of the world!

MORAL. Don't rashly take to dangerous courses— Nor send down to your tribe of forces, That any one man equals any four horses!

Don't swear by the Sixty— It's one of Old Nick's Diabolical tricks! To get people into a regular fix, And hold 'em there as fast as bricks!

American Prisoners in Mexico. The city of Mexico correspondent of the N Orleans Picayune says under date of May 19:

"The Americans who were taken prisoners at La Pas, in Lower California, in the unfortunate and foolish Admiral Zornian expedition, have arrived in the valley, and are now quartered at Tacubaya, where they are to be tried. They are about 120 in number, a fine looking set of men, who have been marching on foot from San Blas, a pleasant trip of nearly 1,000 miles. The destitute condition of these men has excited a lively sympathy among the Americans in Mexico, and as it is not believed that the expedition was filibustering, but intended to minister to their comfort. An extensive subscription has been got up in their favor, clothing of all kinds has been contributed, and representations have been made personally in their behalf to the President. It is generally believed here that these Americans will be acquitted on the ground that they were induced to join the expedition on representations of the agents of Alvarez in California, that the proceeding was regular and had the approbation of the liberal party in Mexico.

MILWAUKEE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. E.—The Watertown Chronicle says: With pleasure we announce the important fact, that an amount of \$950,000, including town and city bonds, and other reliable securities have been obtained for the construction of this road between Watertown and Madison, and certain edges, increasing the amount to one million which will be \$150,000 over the estimated expenses.

MORNON PROPHECY SHOT.—The Captain of the propeller Lady of the Lake brings news that J. J. Strang, the Mormon King, at Bearer Island, was shot on the evening of the 16th inst. He was sent for by the Captain of the steamer Michigan to come on board. On his way there to Mormons (Thos. Bedford and Alex. Wentworth) came out from behind a pile of wood and shot him. Two balls entered his head at one his body. He was still alive on the morning of the 17th, but his wounds are supposed to be mortal. It is supposed they had previously had a quarrel with Strang.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship Pallas, from Cork to Quebec, with 120 passengers, on the 30th of May struck on the breakers at St. Paul's near Cape Breton, and bilged, the sea washing over her. The passengers became panic stricken and rushed into the boats, which sunk almost immediately. Seventy-two persons drowned. On the morning the Superintendent of the Island sent off boats and rescued the remaining passengers.

Gen. Whitfield has left Kansas for Wash D. C.

## Productions of Iron.

The annual product of Iron in Great Britain has risen from 17,350 tons in 1740, 68,300 tons in 1788, and 253,000 tons in 1846, to 3,500,000 tons in 1855, while the total product throughout the world has increased from 100,000 tons in 1740, and 500,000 in 1846, to 7,000,000 tons in 1855. The American product in 1820 (its lowest point of depression for about half a century) was but 20,000 tons; while in 1830 it was 165,000, in 1840 315,000, in 1850 500,000 tons, and in 1855 1,000,000 tons.

If the ratio of increase for the next 115 years is to equal that of the last, the production of Iron will in 1970 have reached four hundred and ninety millions of tons—an aggregate transcending ordinary appreciation. Beginning with 1806, the British product doubled in eighteen years; it had again doubled at the close of the next twelve years, again at the close of eleven years, and it has since increased in a ratio that insures its doubling in the ten years which will close with 1857. But allowing the consumption of the entire globe to double but once in twenty years—a very moderate estimate when we consider that not one eighth of its peaceful, populous and civilized or semi-civilized surface is yet covered with railways, and that the demand for them from every quarter is urgent and hardly repressed—the total consumption of iron will be fourteen millions of tons in 1875, twenty-eight millions in 1895, forty-eight millions in 1915, ninety-six millions in 1935, and one hundred and ninety-two millions in 1955, or just one century hence.

## The Douglas Democrats Alarmed.

The New York Times says: "We learn from authority in which we place the most implicit reliance, that the President has been earnestly urged by Douglas, Cobb, and other Buchanan leaders, to quiet the Kansas excitement at any hazard, because it is damaging the Democratic prospects. In accordance with this advice, it is not improbable that Gov. Shannon, and other Federal officers in Kansas, will be censured or sacrificed by the President, and that the threatened arrest of Ex-Gov. Reeder for treason will not be made.

## Ralph Waldo Emerson on the Summer Outrage.

R. W. Emerson addressed his fellow townsmen in Concord on the Summer outrage. He said:

Many years ago when Mr. Webster was challenged in Washington to duel by one of these madcaps, his friends came forward with prompt good sense, and said that such a thing was not to be thought of. Mr. Webster's life was the property of his friends, and of the whole country, and was not to be risked on the turn of a vagabond's fall. Life and life are incommensurate. The whole State of South Carolina does not now offer any one or any number of persons who are to be weighed for a moment in the scale with such a person as the meanness of them all has now struck down. The very conditions of the game must always be—the worst life staked against the best. It is the best whom they desired to kill. It is only when they cannot answer your reasons, that they wish to knock you down. If therefore, Massachusetts could send to the Senate a better man than Mr. Sumner, his death would be only so much the more quick and certain. Now, as men's bodily strength or skill with knives and guns is not usually in proportion to their knowledge and mother wit, but often in the inverse ratio it will only do to send foolish persons to Washington, if you wish them to be safe. The outrage is the more shocking from the singularly poor character of its victim. Mr. Sumner's position is unexceptionable in its honor. He had not taken his degree in the caucus and in back politics. It is notorious that he refused to take a single step to secure it. He would not so much as go up to the State House to shake hands with this or that person whose good will was reckoned important by his friends. He was elected. It was a homage to character and talent. In Congress he did not rush into any party position.

He then bestows a fine eulogistic tribute upon Mr. Sumner. In conclusion, he says:

"Mr. Chairman—When I think of those most small faults as the worst which party hatred could allege, I think I may borrow the language which Bishop Burnet applied to Sir Isaac Newton, and say that Charles Sumner 'has the whitest soul I ever knew!'"

Well, Sir, this noble head, so comely and so wise must be the target for a pair of bullies to beat with clubs! The murderers brand shall stamp their foreheads wherever they may wander on earth."

## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The 4th annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, will be held at Lowelltown, near Philadelphia, from the 7th to the 11th of October, inclusive. Premiums from \$25 to \$200, amounting in the aggregate to over \$12,000, will be offered for the various classes of domestic animals, and fruits, vines, grains, &c. The premium list, with the regulations and programme of the exhibition, will be furnished by John McGowan, 100 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

## KANSAS MEETING.—An enthusiastic Kansas meeting was held at Waukesha on Monday evening, which was addressed by Prof. Daniels, and A. W. Randall, Esq. One hundred dollars were contributed to the Kansas fund. On Tuesday the ladies of Waukesha held a meeting to consider what they could do for Kansas and Freedom.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### A. WILSON.

GODSEY'S LADIES BOOK FOR JULY.

YANKEE NOTIONS, for July—Just received at WILSON'S.

THE ECONOMICAL COTTAGE-BUILDER.

FOR SALE AT WILSON'S.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

FOR SALE AT WILSON'S.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS.

FOR SALE AT WILSON'S.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.



